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ONTARIO POPULATION TRENDS: A REVIEW OF IMPLICATIONS

BASED ON ADVANCE INFORMATION
ON PRELIMINARY POPULATION COUNTS
CENSUS OF CANADA, 1976



Ontario

Ministry of Treasury
Economics and
Intergovernmental
Affairs

CENTRAL
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PREFACE

This report provides an analysis of the trends indicated by the preliminary census population counts in Ontario, and includes an evaluation of the projections and estimates which we have been using within the Ontario government for budget purposes. It gives an indication of where growth rates have been smaller than was anticipated and where there have been some unexpected small increases.

The differences between anticipated population trends and those indicated in the preliminary population count data have been relatively minor. We are, therefore, intending to continue to use the most recent projections based on low fertility and 50,000 net annual immigration for the next few months until final census data is available. This report provides the users with an indication of the size, location, and direction of recent demographic shifts.

The review and analysis was undertaken in the Social and Demographic Unit of the Central Statistical Services, Ministry of Treasury, Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs. For further information contact Mr. R. Kogler, 965-2217

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Central Statistical Services

December, 1976

INTRODUCTION

Statistics Canada recently released preliminary census 1976 population counts for Canada, the provinces, census sub-divisions and municipalities. Examination of this information yields some interesting population trends which may be a useful guide before the final counts are made available in the Spring of 1977.

The preliminary counts will be adjusted upwards by about 1.0 per cent both provincially and nationally, as at present they do not include persons absent from their usual place of residence on Census Day, or those overseas in the diplomatic corps or armed services. In absolute terms the adjustment will amount to about 210,000 for Canada, and about 76,000 for Ontario. The degree of variance may be greater for sub-provincial areas.

This report utilizes the preliminary counts in comparisons with the 1971 final census data, assuming that the reader will be ready to make some allowances regarding the absolute and relative growth rates, within the limits mentioned above.

THE NATIONAL DEMOGRAPHIC SCENE

Provincial and national population figures are shown in Table 1, page 14

Statistics Canada 1976 preliminary counts show Canada with a population of 22,598,016, and Ontario with a population of 8,131,618. For the analysis of provincial and national population trends we shall use adjusted population data, adding to data shown in Table 1, an estimated number of 210,000 persons to the national count and 76,000 persons to the provincial figure. On the basis of these adjustments we are able to calculate that the national growth rate during the last five years amounted to 1.1 per cent and in Ontario to 1.3 per cent annually. For Ontario this was considerably below the anticipated trend of 1.8 per cent for the medium fertility projection and 1.6 per cent for the low projection. In absolute terms the disparity between actual and projected growth rates in Ontario indicates the following, assuming net migration of 50,000 annually:

Medium fertility projection: 125,500 or 1.5 per cent
Low fertility projection: 117,800 or 1.4 per cent

The equivalent Statistics Canada population projections for Ontario, assuming low fertility and 65,000 net migration per annum show a disparity for 1976 of 135,000 or 1.7 per cent.

THE ONTARIO BALANCE SHEET

The unexpected slowdown in Ontario can be attributed to two factors:

- (1) lower actual fertility rates than projected,
- (2) an unforeseen net loss of migrants to other provinces.

In absolute figures the discrepancy for the five-year period 1971-76 amounts to:

Medium fertility assumption:	52,500 fewer births
Low fertility assumption:	44,800 fewer births
Net migration assumption:	73,000 fewer immigrants.

The balance sheet of Ontario's population change for the period 1971-76 shows the following results:

Census 1971	7,703,100
Natural Increase	+ 328,000
Net Foreign Migration	+ 363,000
Net Interprovincial Migration	- 186,500
Preliminary 1976 results <u>(adjusted)</u>	8,207,600

Thus, the net migration from all sources (foreign and Canadian) yielded only 35,000 persons per annum instead of the projected 50,000 and the Natural Increase shortfall was around 10,000 annually.

THE TREND IN OTHER PROVINCES

Scrutiny of Table 1 also reveals that only four provinces - Newfoundland, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia - Yukon and The Northwest Territories, exceeded the national growth rate of 4.77 per cent. It appears,

however, that all provinces east of Alberta lost some of their population during the last five years through interprovincial migration. The two Western provinces and Territories were net gainers as a result of these population transfers.

The population share of the area east of Alberta declined by one percentage point (from 82.1 per cent in 1971 to 81.1 per cent in 1976), whereas the two Western Provinces and Territories increased their share by one per cent (from 17.9 per cent in 1971 to 18.9 per cent in 1976).

Three provinces increased their national share of population: Ontario (marginally), Alberta and British Columbia.

THE METROPOLITAN AREAS

Scrutiny of Table 2 showing the 1971-76 population trends in the 24 Census Metropolitan Areas in Canada, reveals that although in absolute terms the combined metropolitan population increased by 576,300, their share of Canada's population remained the same.

The combined population of the largest Census Metropolitan Areas -- Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver -- increased by 232,000 or 3.6 per cent, well below the national population growth rate. As a result their combined share of Canada's population declined marginally, from 29.75 per cent in 1971 to 29.42 per cent in 1976. This trend contradicts the perennial predictions of doomsayers that the majority of Canada's population will shortly reside in these three metropolitan centres.

Nationally, the following areas experienced growth rates in excess of twice the national rates: Hull, 14.0 per cent; Calgary, 13.51 per cent; Kitchener, 13.1 per cent; Oshawa, 11.3 per cent. Seven Census Metropolitan Areas grew moderately faster than the national rate: Ottawa, Toronto, Edmonton, Quebec City, Regina, St. John's and Victoria. Eleven C.M.A.'s grew slower than the national population, and two: Sudbury and Windsor, registered a decline of about 2.0 per cent.

REGIONAL POPULATION TRENDS IN ONTARIO

Central Ontario Region: The 1976 preliminary census results suggest that Ontario's population growth continues to concentrate in the Central Ontario Region although at a reduced rate. Table 3B illustrates this clearly. The 1971/76 growth rate in the Central Ontario Region was less than half that experienced during the period 1961/66.

Southern regions: On the other hand, the rates of growth for the two remaining southern regions, Eastern Ontario and Southwestern Ontario, moved in tandem, experiencing a drop in their growth rates of about 40.0 per cent.

Northern regions: The rate of growth for the two northern regions (Northeastern Ontario and Northwestern Ontario) during the three census periods 1961/66, 1966/71, 1971/76, were extremely unstable - declining or falling in a reciprocal pattern. For this reason it would be more practical to examine the pattern of population change of the northern regions as one unit as shown in the following table.

Population Trends in Northern Ontario, 1961-1976
(Northeastern and Northwestern Regions combined)

Year	Population	Per cent of Province	Population Number	Population change Per Cent
1961	751,800	12.1	-	-
1966	768,100	11.0	16,300	2.2
1971	806,800	10.5	38,700	5.0
1976	805,800	9.9	- 1,000	-0.1

The summary of population trends shown in the above table clearly indicates that the growth of population in Northern Ontario is very uneven, responding to relative economic opportunities in the South and elsewhere. The share of population of the northern regions in relation to the total provincial population is steadily falling. This applies also to the Eastern and Southwestern regions, but in the latter the decline is more moderate.

THE RELATIVE GROWTH OVER 15 YEARS

During the 15-year period 1961-76, provincial population increased by 1,895,500 or 30.4 per cent. Three-quarters of this growth took place in the Central Ontario Region (75.7%) and the share of growth accruing to the northern regions was less than three per cent (2.9%), whereas the share of the remaining regions, Eastern and Southwestern, fell between 10.5 and 10.9 per cent respectively - as illustrated by the following table:

Absolute and Relative Shares of Ontario's Population Growth, 1961 - 1976

Region	Population Growth Number	1961-1976 Per cent
Eastern	199,700	10.5
Central	1,434,900	75.7
Southwestern	206,900	10.9
Northeastern	39,700	2.1
Northwestern	14,300	0.8
Ontario	1,895,500	100.0

The combined growth of the three southern regions amounted to 1,841,500 or 97.1 per cent of the provincial growth, whereas the combined northern regions grew by only 54,000. This pattern of growth is reflected in the changing population density of the two segments of the province:

Population Density, Northern and Southern Regions, 1961 and 1976

Components	Ontario	Southern Regions	Northern Regions
Land area (sq. miles)	354,223	41,052	313,171
Share (per cent)	100.0	11.6	88.4
Population, 1961	6,236,100	5,484,300	751,800
Share (per cent)	100.0	87.9	12.1
Density (per sq. mile)	17.6	133.6	2.4
Population, 1976 (prel.)	8,131,600	7,325,800	805,800
Share (per cent)	100.0	90.1	9.9
Density (per sq. mile)	23.0	178.5	2.6
Adjusted for undercount:			
Population, 1976	8,207,600	7,395,000	812,600
Share (per cent)	100.0	90.1	9.9
Density (per sq. mile)	23.2	180.1	2.6

Similarly, the population growth disparity can be observed in the summary balance sheet of population change for the two segments for the period 1961-1976:

Balance Sheet of Population Change, Ontario, Northern & Southern Regions 1961 and 1976

Year	Components	Ontario	Southern Regions	Northern Regions
1961	Population	6,236,100	5,484,300	751,800
	Natural Increase	1,188,000	1,027,000	161,000
	Net Migration	707,500	814,500	- 107,000
1976	Population	8,131,600	7,325,800	805,800

For more detailed calculations by census periods, 1961-66, 1966-71, 1971-76, see Table 5 which also shows the components of population change for the adjusted 1976 census counts. Table 5 clearly illustrates that during the whole 15-year period the northern regions were constantly losing population through out-migration. At times this outmigration was equal to the natural increase with a resultant stable population total.

SETTLEMENT PATTERNS

The pattern of settlement in Ontario has undergone some interesting changes in the past five years. The proportion of Ontarians living in townships increased slightly, from 13.5 per cent in 1971 to 13.9 per cent in 1976, whereas the proportion of people living in cities, towns and villages declined slightly. This was caused by the above-average growth of population in townships surrounding the large Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations as well as in some townships abutting Georgian Bay. Significant growth also occurred in some townships in Haliburton and Victoria.

The comparative distribution of Ontario's population by category of settlement in 1971 and 1976 is shown below:

Municipality	1971		1976		Change 1971-76	
	Population	Per cent	Population	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Townships	1,040,300	13.5	1,129,300	13.9	89,000	20.8
Villages & Towns under 1,000 pop.	45,000	0.6	45,200	0.6	200	0.0
Villages & Towns 1,000 to 9,999 pop.	422,900	5.5	444,600	5.5	21,700	5.1
Cities & Towns 10,000 to 99,999 pop.	1,179,000	15.3	1,230,000	15.1	51,000	11.9
Cities over 100,000 pop.	4,983,100	64.7	5,247,100	64.5	264,000	61.6
Indian Reserves	32,800	0.4	35,400	0.4	2,600	0.6
Ontario	7,703,100	100.0	8,131,600	100.0	428,500	100.0

Although the growth (in absolute terms: 264,000) of cities 100,000 and over constituted nearly 62.0 per cent of the total population growth in Ontario, the proportion of population residing in these cities declined slightly, indicating that the growth of these cities is slowing down relative to the surrounding areas. This is specially apparent in the core areas of large cities; some of them -- Toronto, Windsor and Sudbury -- recorded a loss in absolute terms. This trend indicates a shift of population from urban centres towards the outlying areas, which will shift the pressure for housing, social capital and services from the large urban centres to the outlying areas. It is obvious that the expatriates from urban centres will demand the same or better amenities than those they left behind, thus transferring problems

from one area to another. The resulting economic and/or social costs may be higher as a result of this development, since essentially the problems emanating from urbanization will be spread over a wider area instead of being contained in well-defined urban centres.

The proportion of urban population living in municipalities of 10,000 and over declined slightly from 80.0 per cent in 1971 to 79.7 per cent in 1976. All regions experienced the same phenomenon, except the Northeastern Region which recorded a slight increase in the proportion of urban population. The Southwestern Region registered the largest proportional drop of 1.8 per cent, followed by the Northwestern Region as illustrated in the following table.

Proportion of Population Living in Urban Centres of 10,000 population and over, by Region, 1971 and 1976

Region	1971 Per cent	1976 Per cent	Per cent Change
Eastern	64.53	64.29	- 0.4
Central	91.18	90.55	- 0.7
Southwestern	61.89	60.77	- 1.8
Northeastern	63.46	63.56	+ 0.2
Northwestern	60.43	59.58	- 1.4
Ontario	80.00	79.65	- 0.4

Population trends in Ontario regions have shown very significant differences as we have noted above, and the rates of urbanization have varied substantially among the regions. However, some of these regions have also shown very large internal differences in growth rates as indicated in the table on the following page.

POPULATION GROWTH PATTERNS BY COUNTY AND REGIONS FOR THE PERIOD 1971-1976

REGION	RELATIVE POPULATION CHANGE, 1971-1976 (PRELIMINARY)			
	11.2% & OVER	5.6% TO 11.1%	0.1% TO 5.5%	DECLINING
<u>Eastern</u>	Lennox and Addington Russell	Ottawa-Carleton Prince Edward	Dundas Frontenac Glengarry Grenville Hastings Lanark Leeds Prescot	Renfrew Stormont
<u>Central</u>	Dufferin Durham Haliburton Halton Muskoka Peel Simcoe Victoria Waterloo Wellington York Regional Municipality	Northumberland Peterborough	Brant Haldimand-Norfolk Niagara Hamilton-Wentworth	Corporation of Metropolitan Toronto*
<u>Southwestern</u>	Bruce	Grey	Elgin Huron Kent Lambton Middlesex Oxford Perth	Essex
<u>Northeastern</u>		Parry Sound	Nipissing	Algoma Cochrane Manitoulin Sudbury Territorial District Sudbury Regional Municipality Timiskaming
<u>Northwestern</u>		Kenora	Thunder Bay	Rainy River
<u>Ontario</u> No. of Counties and Districts	14	7	21	11

* The final census count may show a very small increase over the five year period; in the order of 30,000 or +0.1%.

CONCLUSION

In Central Ontario we find 11 of the 14 fast-growing counties. Six of them are influenced by the growth of Census Metropolitan Toronto, namely: Dufferin (especially in and around Orangeville), Durham, Halton, Peel, Simcoe (especially the southern part) and the Regional Municipality of York. On the other hand, the preliminary census results indicate that the Corporation of Metropolitan Toronto lost 8,200 people. It is expected, however, that the final census count may show a moderate increase of up to 30,000 people. It should be noted that out of the six counties listed above only two, Halton and Peel, are included entirely within the C.M.A. Toronto, and parts of another two, Durham and York, lie within the defined boundaries.

Waterloo County is responding to the growth of C.M.A. Kitchener, and Wellington County is affected by the growth of Guelph.

Of the remaining three: Haliburton, Muskoka and Victoria (which have recorded impressive growth rates of around 15 per cent relative terms), had only a combined growth in absolute terms of 11,700 people.

Of the 14 fastest-growing counties only three are located outside the Central Ontario Region: two in the Eastern Region and one in the Southwestern Region.

The two fast-growing counties located in the Eastern Region are both located and influenced by the proximity of a large urban centre; Russell's growth is influenced by Ottawa, and Kingston influences the growth of Lennox and Addington County.

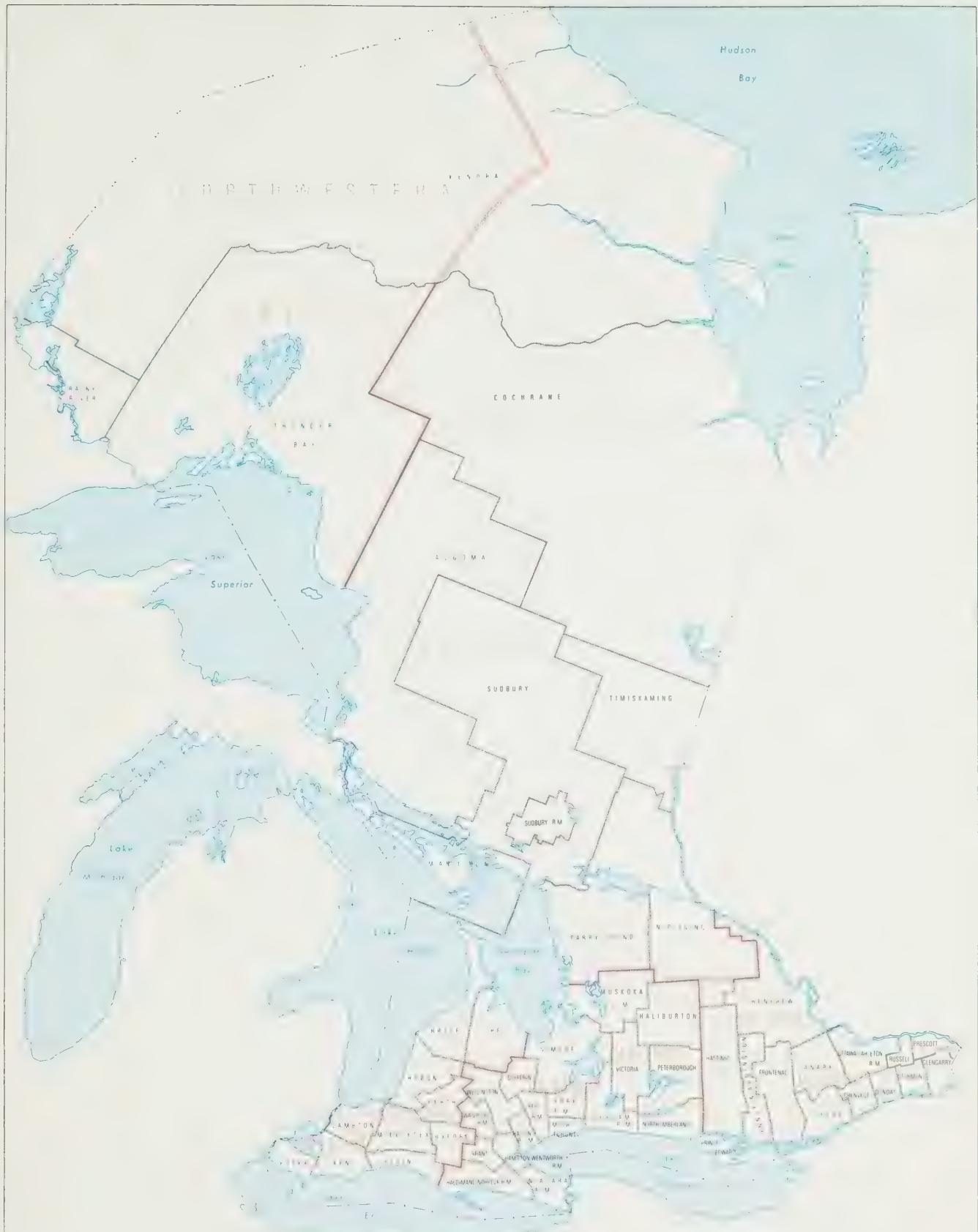
The rapid growth during the past five years of Bruce County in Southwestern Ontario Region is explained by construction activities related to the nuclear power development at Douglas Point. As the development is completed, the work force will decline since operational staff requirements will be lower than for the construction phase. Consequently there may be a decline in the population of Bruce County.

One can say that the distribution curve of Ontario's county growth rates is very asymmetrical (skewed). One quarter of Ontario's counties experienced very rapid growth rates, seven above-average growth, and two thirds of the counties had below-average growth rates, while some recorded a loss of population. These differences are of long standing, and it is difficult to foresee a change in the immediate future.

COMMENTS

The apparent reversal of the long-term trend to increased concentration of population in metropolitan areas is not a unique Canadian phenomenon. Such a trend reversal was much stronger in the U.S., and earlier. But the fact that Canadian statistics similarly are beginning to indicate a substantial shift from large metropolitan areas to small communities, does give us warning. A large-scale shift of population could create pressures for more social capital in the outlying areas, with underutilized facilities and services in metropolitan centres. Energy costs are likely to increase substantially with the greater population spread and increased commuting.

To keep abreast of changing economic and social forces, continued monitoring of these population shifts is essential.



This map of Ontario **not to scale** was developed by the Regional Development Branch, Ontario Ministry of Treasury, Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs

TABLE 1

CANADA: POPULATION BY PROVINCES, 1971 AND 1976

PROVINCE	1971		1976		DIFFERENCE 1976-1971	
	NUMBER	% DISTRIB.	NUMBER	% DISTRIB.	NUMBER	% CHANGE
Newfoundland	522,104	2.42	548,789	2.43	26,685	5.11
Prince Edward Island	111,641	0.52	116,251	0.51	4,610	4.13
Nova Scotia	788,960	3.66	812,127	3.59	23,167	2.94
New Brunswick	634,557	2.94	664,525	2.94	29,968	4.72
Quebec	6,027,764	27.95	6,141,491	27.18	113,727	1.89
Ontario	7,703,106	35.71	8,131,618	35.99	428,512	5.56
Manitoba	988,247	4.58	1,005,953	4.45	17,706	1.79
Saskatchewan	926,242	4.29	907,650	4.02	-18,592	-2.01
Alberta	1,627,874	7.55	1,799,771	7.96	171,897	10.56
British Columbia	2,184,621	10.13	2,406,212	10.65	221,591	10.14
Yukon	18,388	0.09	21,392	0.09	3,004	16.34
Northwest Territories	34,807	0.16	42,237	0.19	7,430	21.35
Canada	21,568,311	100.00	22,598,016	100.00	1,029,705	4.77

SOURCE: Statistics Canada; Population: Preliminary Counts, 1976.

TABLE 2

CANADA: POPULATION FOR CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREAS, 1971 AND 1976

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA	1971		1976		DIFFERENCE 1976-1971	
	NUMBER	% PROVINCE	NUMBER	% PROVINCE	NUMBER	% CHANGE
A. ONTARIO						
Hamilton	503,122	6.53	525,222	6.46	22,100	4.39
Kitchener	238,574	3.10	269,828	3.32	31,254	13.10
London	252,981	3.28	264,639	3.25	11,658	4.61
Oshawa	120,318	1.56	133,959	1.65	13,641	11.34
Ottawa-Hull (Ontario part)	474,168	6.16	502,536	6.18	28,368	5.98
St. Catharines-						
Niagara	285,802	3.71	298,129	3.66	12,327	4.31
Sudbury	157,721	2.05	155,013	1.91	-2,708	-1.72
Thunder Bay	114,708	1.49	117,988	1.45	3,280	2.86
Toronto	2,602,098	33.78	2,753,112	33.86	151,014	5.80
Windsor	248,718	3.23	243,285	2.99	-5,433	-2.18
Ontario Sub-Total	4,998,210	64.89	5,263,711	64.73	265,501	5.31
B. Rest of Canada						
Calgary, Alta.	403,343	24.78	457,828	25.44	54,485	13.51
Chicoutimi, Que.	126,401	2.10	127,181	2.07	780	0.62
Edmonton, Alta.	496,000	30.47	542,845	30.16	46,845	9.44
Halifax, N.S.	250,579	31.76	261,366	32.18	10,787	4.30
Montreal, Que.	2,731,211	45.31	2,758,780	44.92	27,569	1.01
Ottawa-Hull (Quebec part)	145,893	2.42	166,317	2.71	20,424	14.00
Quebec, Que.	501,365	8.32	534,193	8.70	32,828	6.55
Regina, Sask.	140,734	15.19	148,965	16.41	8,231	5.85
Saint John, N.B.	106,744	16.82	109,700	16.51	2,956	2.77
Saskatoon, Sask.	126,449	13.65	132,291	14.58	5,842	4.62
St. John's, Nfld.	131,814	25.25	140,883	25.67	9,069	6.88
Vancouver, B.C.	1,082,352	49.54	1,135,774	47.20	53,422	4.94
Victoria, B.C.	195,800	8.96	212,466	8.83	16,666	8.51
Winnipeg, Man.	549,808	55.63	570,725	56.73	20,917	3.80
Rest of Canada Sub-Total	6,988,493	50.40	7,299,314	50.46	310,821	4.45
Canada	11,986,703	55.58	12,563,025	55.59	576,322	4.81

SOURCE: Statistics Canada; Population: Preliminary Counts, 1976

TABLE 3A

ONTARIO: ABSOLUTE AND RELATIVE DISTRIBUTION BY REGIONS
FOR CENSUS YEARS, 1961, 1966, 1971, 1976

REGION	1961		1966		1971		1976	
	NUMBER	SHARE	NUMBER	SHARE	NUMBER	SHARE	NUMBER	SHARE
Eastern	920,700	14.7	991,600	14.3	1,070,900	13.9	1,120,400	13.8
Central	3,542,700	56.8	4,107,800	59.0	4,644,900	60.3	4,977,600	61.2
Southwestern	1,020,900	16.4	1,093,400	15.7	1,180,500	15.3	1,227,800	15.1
Northeastern	535,300	8.6	544,600	7.8	582,400	7.6	575,000	7.1
Northwestern	216,500	3.5	223,500	3.2	224,400	2.9	230,800	2.8
Ontario	6,236,100	100.0	6,960,900	100.0	7,703,100	100.0	8,131,600	100.0

TABLE 3B

ONTARIO: ABSOLUTE AND RELATIVE POPULATION CHANGE BY REGIONS,
1961-1966, 1966-1971, 1971-1976

REGION	1961-1966			1966-1971			1971-1976		
	NUMBER	PER CENT	PER ANNUM	NUMBER	PER CENT	PER ANNUM	NUMBER	PER CENT	PER ANNUM
Eastern	70,900	7.7	1.49	79,300	8.0	1.55	49,500	4.6	0.90
Central	565,100	16.0	3.01	537,100	13.1	2.49	332,700	7.2	1.40
Southwestern	72,500	7.1	1.38	87,100	8.0	1.55	47,300	4.0	0.79
Northeastern	9,300	1.7	0.34	37,800	6.9	1.34	-7,400	-1.3	-0.26
Northwestern	7,000	3.2	0.63	900	0.4	0.08	6,400	2.9	0.57
Ontario	724,800	11.6	2.22	742,200	10.7	2.05	428,500	5.6	1.09

TABLE 4
ONTARIO: POPULATION BY PLANNING REGION AND TYPE OF SETTLEMENT, 1971 AND 1976

TABLE 4 (CONTINUED)
 ONTARIO: POPULATION BY PLANNING REGION AND TYPE OF SETTLEMENT, 1971 AND 1976

REGIONS	CITIES & TOWNS 10,000-99,999 POPULATION				CITIES 100,000 POPULATION & OVER				INDIAN RESERVES			
	1971		1976		1971		1976		1971		1976	
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%
Eastern	219,074	218,587	-4.87	-0.22	471,931	501,729	29,798	6.31	1,810	1,840	30	1.66
Central	509,522	553,727	44,295	8.68	3,725,785	3,953,856	228,071	6.12	6,660	6,693	33	0.50
Southwestern	228,941	238,154	9,213	4.03	501,699	507,928	6,229	1.24	5,118	5,457	339	6.62
Northeastern	200,532	199,947	-585	-0.29	169,048	165,541	-3,507	-2.07	8,112	8,640	528	6.51
Northwestern	20,899	19,559	-1,340	-6.41	114,708	117,988	3,280	2.87	11,103	12,807	1,704	15.35
Ontario	1,178,968	1,229,974	51,006	4.33	4,983,171	5,247,042	263,871	5.30	32,803	35,437	2,634	8.03
DISTRIBUTION (PER CENT)												
Eastern	20.46	19.51			44.07	44.78			0.17	0.16		
Central	10.97	11.12			80.21	79.43			0.14	0.14		
Southwestern	19.39	19.40			42.50	41.37			0.43	0.44		
Northeastern	34.43	34.77			29.03	28.79			1.39	1.50		
Northwestern	9.31	8.47			51.12	51.11			4.95	5.55		
Ontario	15.31	15.12			64.69	64.53			0.43	0.43		

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE, ONTARIO, SOUTHERN ONTARIO AND NORTHERN ONTARIO,
1961-1966, 1966-1971, 1971-1976

COMPONENTS	ONTARIO	SOUTHERN ONTARIO (3 REGIONS)	NORTHERN ONTARIO (2 REGIONS)
<u>Population, June 1, 1961</u>	<u>6,236,100</u>	<u>5,484,300</u>	<u>751,800</u>
Natural Increase	+487,800	+415,300	+72,500
Net Migration	+237,000	+293,200	-56,200
<u>Population, June 1, 1966</u>	<u>6,960,900</u>	<u>6,192,800</u>	<u>768,100</u>
Natural Increase	+373,100	+326,000	+47,100
Net Migration	+369,100	+377,500	-8,400
<u>Population, June 1, 1971</u>	<u>7,703,100</u>	<u>6,896,300</u>	<u>806,800</u>
Natural Increase	+327,100	+285,700	+41,400
Net Migration	+101,400	+143,800	-42,400
<u>Population, June 1, 1976</u>	<u>8,131,600</u>	<u>7,325,800</u>	<u>805,800</u>
Adjusted for under enumeration:			
<u>Population, June 1, 1971</u>	<u>7,703,100</u>	<u>6,896,300</u>	<u>806,800</u>
Natural Increase	+327,100	+285,700	+41,400
Net Migration	+177,400	+213,000	-35,600
<u>Population, June 1, 1976</u>	<u>8,207,600</u>	<u>7,395,000</u>	<u>812,600</u>



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